ANNOUNCEMENT

I have opened a plumbing and tinsmith shop in the building formerly occupied by A. J. Weinberger as a carpenter shop—south of Eliason's hardware store. I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing, fitting, tinwork, heating plants installed and general work connected with a first class plumbing and tin work establishment.

J. G. PEALL, Beach, N. Dak.

For Reliable Information Read the Chronicle

This Karo Premium Griddle

LABELS from 50c worth of Karo (blue or red) and 85c brings you fine 10½ inch aluminum griddle by parcels post prepaid. This Karo griddle, light and easy to handle, bright as a new dollar and needs no greasing, therefore no smoke. Heats uniformly all over, is very economical, will not rust, is easy to keep clean—and MAKES THE FINEST GRIDDLE CAKES YOUR MEN FOLKS EVER TASTED.

This griddle retails regularly at $2.25. Send your order for the Karo Aluminum Griddle today. This offer will prove popular. Place your order promptly.

The Men of America Know Pancakes and They Know KARO

At great expense we are seeking to place a Karo Aluminum Griddle in the homes of all Karo users, so that Karo—the famous spread for griddle cakes and waffles—may be served on the most deliciously baked cakes that can be made.

Our Corn Products Cook Book and Preserving Book—illustrated in full colors—prepared by America's foremost culinary authorities will be sent free with each griddle, or without the griddle on request.

Corn Products Refining Company
New York, N. Y.
Dept. R. X. P. O. Box 161.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved To Be Rid of Catarrh

Is a great achievement. Most people would be well and happy were it not for catarrh. It is worth ten years of any one's life to learn how to get rid of catarrh.

PE-RU-NA

will show you, much quicker than any one could tell you, how to get rid of catarrh.

THE PERUNA CO., Columbus, Ohio

Mrs. Emma Gannon, 107 E. South St., Kewanee, Ills., writes: "For fifteen years I had catarrh of the head and stomach. I could hardly walk. My attention was called to 'The Ills of Life.' I read it through. Then bought a bottle of Peruna. I am entirely well now."

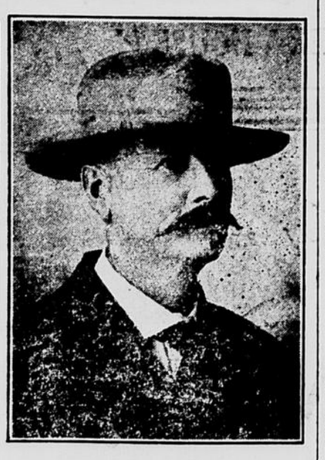
A Remarkable Dinner Service.

The remarkable dinner service made by Josiah Wedgwood for the Russian empress, Catherine II., in 1774 consists of 952 pieces, and on each piece is painted a different view. The body is of a pale brimstone color, and the views are painted in a rich mulberry purple. As the service was intended to be used at the palace of La Grenouilliere (meaning marshy place full of frogs), each piece also bears a green frog within a shield on the rim. The views represent British ruined castles, abbeys, parks, bridges, towers, etc. Several pieces are decorated with views of Hampstead, and there are custard cups with views of Richmond and sauce boats with the scenery of Windsor park. In many cases the views are the only pictorial records left of the old buildings. Altogether there are 1,282 views painted on the 952 pieces.

To buy wisely and well read all the ads in

The Chronicle

before you do your shopping



Col. W. M. McLaughlin
Auctioneer

BANK WEALTH GROWS

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MAKE VERY FINE SHOWING.

State Ranks First in Wealth Per Capita and Second in Bank Deposits Per Capita.

Nothing will show the prosperity of a commonwealth better than the condition of its financial institutions. The banks of North Dakota easily keep pace with its agricultural growth, and viewed from a strictly financial standpoint the state shows marked evidences of prosperity.

The state has 642 state and 153 national banks, a total of 795 institutions. This includes four trust companies. The deposits in these institutions total $92,625,559. Their total capital stock is $14,791,000 and their surplus and undivided profits $5,850,472. There is a bank for practically every 800 inhabitants. This is a record probably not exceeded by any other state in the Union. North Dakota ranks first of all the states in wealth per capita, $2,993, and second in bank deposits per capita.

A comparison with former years will show the remarkable and substantial growth of the state's financial institutions, and the increasing prosperity and wealth of the people of North Dakota.

Growth of State Banks.

State Bank Examiner Johnson submits the following excellent report upon the wonderful growth of state banks under the jurisdiction of that department since 1905:

At the close of business on August 25, 1905, there were 269 state banks and no trust companies reporting, transacting an aggregate business of $18,488,930.89. On September 2, 1915, there were 638 state banks and four trust companies in North Dakota with total footings of $72,175,495.13. Since August 25, 1905, deposits have increased $42,923,016.67. Loans for this period show a gain of $43,131,258.36, with a gain in banking capital of $5,944,650, and in surplus and undivided profits of $1,898,700.21.

The increase in deposits for the period from August 25, 1905, to September 2, 1915, is divided as follows:
Commercial deposits.....$13,772,528.58
Savings deposits.....29,150,488.09

MANUFACTURES SHOW WELL

Are Substantial, but Others of Certain Kinds Can Be Added to Good Advantage.

North Dakota, the most purely agricultural state in the Union, is so thoroughly agricultural that it will never take a place among the great manufacturing states of the country. Its destinies do not lie in that direction.

But the state is not entirely without its manufacturing industries, small though they may be in comparison with the agricultural resources. Over $20,000,000 worth of manufactured products annually are produced in the state, the chief industries being flour and grist mills, brick and tile plants, butter and cheese factories, printing establishments and the construction and repair shops maintained by the railroads at different points in the state.

While the opportunities do not exist for the state to become a great manufacturing commonwealth, there is ample reason why its industrial activities should increase. The law of economics teaches that a people should produce, as near as possible, enough to supply their own needs. North Dakota already does this many times over. Large quantities of necessities are produced in the raw and this material shipped away, part of it returning to the state in the shape of finished products to supply the demands of the people.

There is no good reason why live stock should be shipped on the hoof to the large slaughtering centers only to be returned in the shape of food for the table. North Dakota should have her own packing houses, capable at least of supplying the people of the state with meat.

There is no good reason why the larger portion of the milk and cream produced in the state should be shipped beyond its borders only to be returned as butter and cheese for the consumption of North Dakotans. They should be able to manufacture enough for their own needs right at home, leaving the great surplus to find outside markets.

Wool raised on the backs of North Dakota sheep should not all be sent to eastern mills. At least enough should be retained at home and there made into cloth and yarns in sufficient quantities to clothe North Dakota people.

It is along these lines that North Dakota manufacturing will most likely find its development rather than in an attempt to establish large industries to supply a world-wide demand.

The establishment of such industries as those enumerated would give a more constant employment to labor. North Dakota's demands for labor are enormous during the farming season, but with an outlet in the way of a reasonable number of manufactories, whose activities would be greatest when the work on the farm would be at the lowest ebb, there would be a more equitable distribution of employment through all the months of the year.

In 1915 645,000 acres of land in North Dakota were assessed for the first time, and more than 90 miles of new railroad.

Improved by Experience.

"Goodness," she exclaimed sarcastically, "but you were born bright!"

"Certainly," he agreed, "and knocking around has polished me considerably."—Judge.

How It Sounded.

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano? Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her class yell to music.—Yonkers Statesman.

YIELD AND VALUE OF CROPS VAST

North Dakota This Year Easily Maintains Its Lead as Agricultural State.

GREATEST CROPS ON RECORD

While Wheat Still Leads, Corn Shows Great Increase and Other Grains and Grasses Make Magnificent Gains Over Previous Years.

Remarkable figures on the five principal North Dakota crops, under date of September 1, 1915, based on the acreage as returned by the county assessors this year and the government's estimate as to yield, are shown in the following:

Crop.	Yield (bu.)	Value.
Wheat	143,857,893	$129,472,030.00
Oats	89,999,035	26,099,720.00
Flax	5,127,352	7,485,933.00
Barley	53,781,488	22,050,410.00
Rye	4,165,187	3,415,453.00
		$188,523,546.00

Increase Is Large.

Twenty-five years ago the most authentic records then available showed that there were 2,597,561 acres under cultivation. Statistics gathered in the spring of 1915 show 16,229,792 acres actually under the plow, a gain of approximately 600 per cent. Of this huge acreage, wheat now, as in the earlier days of the commonwealth, still holds first place, with an estimated yield, under date of October 1, 1915, of 149,851,887 bushels, as compared with 17,793,772 bushels in 1889. The yield of oats in 1915 is estimated at 101,550,339 bushels. A gain in nearly all of the other crops is also estimated at the same ratio.

Corn Makes Great Gain.

In the short period of three years corn has made a phenomenal gain of over 1,000 per cent. In the year 1911 the assessors' figures place the acreage at 397,300 acres, as against 794,348 acres in 1915. In 1911 the statistics show a total yield of 1,637,351 bushels as against 16,980,040 bushels in 1914.

Alfalfa and Other Grasses.

The state of North Dakota is particularly proud of its record in the matter of alfalfa and other tame grasses, which is deserving of special mention. In 1911 the total acreage in alfalfa was 9,423, as against a total of 28,982 acres in 1915. In 1911 there was the following acreage of other grasses: Clover, 2,779; timothy, 96,970; brome grass, 25,492; other tame hay, 24,039. In 1915 the statistics show as follows: Clover, 23,147; timothy, 116,151; brome grass, 25,553. There is now a total acreage of all crops and grasses grown of 14,878,475.

Comparative Statement.

The following comparative statement of the acres sown to the different crops in 1914 and 1915 shows a gratifying increase in favor of this year. The bumper crop raised in 1915 enables it to replace 1909, which previously held the record for big crops:

Crop.	1914.	1915.
Spring wheat	6,518,546	7,289,111
Durum wheat	921,604	1,255,429
Winter wheat	17,713	18,427
Flax	704,182	528,593
Oats	2,105,245	2,571,401
Barley	1,930,613	1,780,844
Hull-less barley	7,738	10,759
Spring rye	14,300	25,861
Winter rye	106,816	219,150
Speltz	79,106	85,755
Corn	606,430	794,348
Potatoes	105,846	86,899
Millet	137,817	127,490
Hungarian	8,702	9,538
Clover	18,951	23,147
Timothy	109,959	116,151
Alfalfa	21,538	28,982

NATIONAL GUARD OF STATE

By T. H. Tharison, Adjutant General.

The people of North Dakota are justly proud of their regiment of National Guardsmen. There are at present about eight hundred members, including officers, and consisting of the following organizations: Twelve companies of infantry, a machine gun company, a hospital corps and a band.

The North Dakota regiment ranks among the very best in the United States, and according to government reports is in very high standing for efficiency and discipline. It is equipped exceptionally well in every respect, with the latest models of guns and paraphernalia, while some of its members bear the honor of being among the keenest sharpshooters in the United States army, navy or National Guard. The state camp grounds are ideal and are reputed in army circles as being the most beautiful in the Northwest. Nearly every organization has an up-to-date armory, well built and spacious, with officers' quarters, drill halls, storerooms, gymnasiums, bathrooms, and all necessary equipment. Nearly every member of the regiment is an athlete of no mean ability.

In 1898 the state sent 718 men, which was more than its quota, to the Philippines. The regiment made a most enviable record, participating in 37 engagements and penetrating farther into the interior than any other volunteer regiment. So valiant were their deeds that upon one occasion General Lawton gave utterance to his well-known statement: "You can't stampede the North Dakotas."

Every North Dakotan can and should be justly proud of his citizen soldiers, for in case of need to protect home and lives it stands without chance of dispute that every man of them would acquit himself nobly.

The Unexpected.

"Before engaging rooms in your house," said the bachelor, "I want to know if there are any families with crying babies staying here."

"I'm afraid there is," replied the landlady, "but we"—

"Well, I was just going to say," continued the other, "that if there are I want you to put me in the room next to theirs. I want to wake up in the night and hear their trouble, so that I can congratulate myself again that I'm not married."—London Telegraph.

CHINESE EDIBLE DOGS.

They Are Fed Mainly Upon Daintily Prepared Vegetable Food.

English bon vivants have tested the merits of the Chinese edible dog, and they pronounce it very good dog indeed.

The dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible rat of the same country, it is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised, in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma. The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the western world.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by its bluish black tongue, which is a peculiar mark of its variety. In infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within two weeks.

Another peculiarity of this dog is its lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so, but these occasions are rare.

Many experiments, most of them unwilling, were made with the flesh of dogs during the Paris siege. Newfoundlands and St. Bernards were preferred, under the mistaken impression that they would prove more eatable than other varieties. They proved to be detestable in all cases.—Every Week.

CORK TREES OF SPAIN.

How They Are Stripped of Their Bark at Ten Year Intervals.

An important industry in Spain is the cultivation of cork trees. This tree is an oak which grows best in the poorest soil. It cannot endure frost and must have sea air and also some altitude. It is found all along the coast of Spain, the northern coast of Africa and the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are two barks, the outer of which is stripped for use. The cork is valuable according as it is soft and velvety. When the sapling has reached the age of ten years it is stripped of its outer bark for two feet from the ground. The tree will then be about five inches in diameter and about six feet up to the branches. This stripping is worthless. The inner bark appears blood red, and if it is split or injured the tree dies.

When eight or ten years more have elapsed the outer bark has again grown, and then the tree is stripped four feet from the roots. This stripping is very coarse and is used to make floats for fish nets. Every ten years thereafter the bark is stripped, each year two feet higher up, until the tree is forty or fifty years old, when it is in its prime, and may then be stripped every ten years from the ground to the branches.—Exchange.

Royal Kisses.

The kings and high officials of Europe when they meet always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many forms—kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon, according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act. The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—Christian Herald.

Iceland and Ireland.

Iceland was once very near to becoming a part of the British empire. Uninhabited until the middle of the ninth century, it was first discovered by a little company of Irish monks, who had fled their own land to escape the ravages of the pagan Norsemen. They built themselves a home in the new land, and seemingly intended to stay when, after a few years, the Norsemen also discovered Iceland, and the monks fled back to Ireland. Not a few Scotch and Irish emigrants, however, found their way to Iceland in later times.—London Express.

A Chilly Spot.

"You'll have to change my place on the bill," declared the lady acrobat. "I find the audience too cold."

"How will a shift help that any?" demanded the vaudeville manager.

"Why, I come on just after a fellow who is lecturing on the arctic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rome's Aqueducts.

The eight aqueducts of ancient Rome brought 40,000,000 gallons of water a day into the city. Had the Romans been aware that water always rises to its own level these huge erections on arches seventy feet high need never have been built.

Dumas and His Porthos.

Dumas, like Balzac, was fond of his own creations. Among them all he loved Porthos best. The great, strong, vain hero was a child after his own heart. One afternoon, it is related, his son found Dumas careworn, wretched, overwhelmed. "What has happened to you? Are you ill?" asked Dumas fils "No," replied Dumas pere. "Well, what is it then?" "I am miserable." "Why?" "This morning I killed Porthos—poor Porthos! Oh, what trouble I have had to make up my mind to do it! But there must be an end to all things. Yet when I saw him sink beneath the ruins, crying, 'It is too heavy, too heavy for me!' I swear to you that I cried!" And he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his dressing gown.

An Old Indian Drum.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum, which they called wakanchanchagha. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, had two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

Chronicle want ads pay.

PAIGE
The Standard of Value and Quality

Pride and Distinction of Class

Your pride of ownership in the new Paige Light Six is based on substantial facts.

In addition to mechanical excellence that is always present in every Paige product—

You are proud of the beauty, the class distinction of this stunning car.

The Paige five-passenger Light Six is a thoroughbred—in lineage, in appearance and in performance.

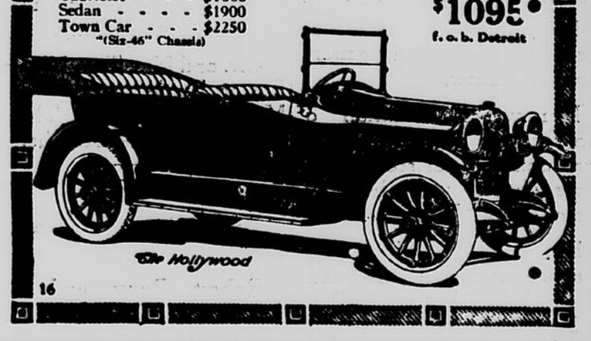
You have a right to be proud of the Paige.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

C. F. SMITH, Agent.

Fairfield, "Six-46" seven passenger - - $1295
Cabriolet - - - $1600
Sedan - - - - $1900
Town Car - - - $2250
"(Six-46" Chassis)

Hollywood Five Passenger $1095 f. o. b. Detroit



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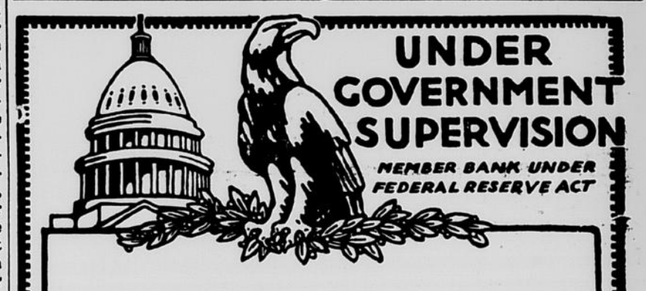
HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

Two Brass Beds.
Sectional Book Cases.
One China Closet.
One Quartered Oak Buffet.
One Morris Chair.
One Leather Upholstered Rocker.
One Magazine or Music Rack.
One Library Table.
One Hall Tree, with Mirror; and other articles.
Call at residence on north side.

J. R. WATERS



UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION
MEMBER BANK UNDER FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Hauling Money to Town

Literaly speaking, our farmers have been hauling money to market the past few weeks.

Farm products are the basis of business in this great country of ours. They are more important than machines of war or war munitions. They sustain life, instead of wasting life.

Farmers selling produce and stock at this season are cordially invited to bank the proceeds in this strong, accomodating bank and use the Good Bank Service we provide for them.

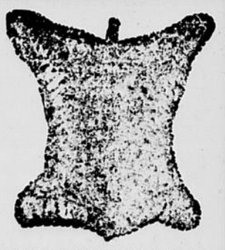
First National Bank
Beach, N. Dak.

For Results Advertise in the

Golden Valley Chronicle

WORK GUARANTEED — STANDARD METHODS

Chas. Erdman
Taxidermist



Mounting of all Kinds True to Life

SEND ME YOUR NEXT SPECIMEN — ROCKY BUTTE N. D.